THE

ÆSCULAPIAN REGISTER.

ARS LONGA,

VITA BREVIS.

EDITED BY SEVERAL PHYSICIANS.

VOL. I. *PHILADELPHIA, SEPTEMBER* 16, 1824. *No.* 14.

VERSATILITY OF OPINION.

This disposition to change, if happily directed, is of infinite importance to mankind. It too frequently happens however, that such changes result from causes, whose tendency is not unfolded;—and mischievous consequences result therefrom, before the pendulum in its vibration settles at the proper point.—This is more particularly obvious in the pertinacity with which theological and political opinions, of the most opposite tendency are maintained, according to the leaders who are to be upheld;—It is however not uncommon to see the same changes in medicine. That which is deemed correct one day, receives a fall the next; whilst its antagonist reaches the summit of the wheel; and in the due rotation of time, may even resume its former supremacy.—Something of the kind is obvious in the inoculation for the small-pox, which was at first violently opposed, and for many years could not be said to have gained a firm footing. Its victory was however at last complete—and although it has now yielded to vaccination, had not the vaccine proved its superiority, inoculation would still have maintained its sway.

In the history of Inoculation by M. de la Condamine, read to the Acad. of Sciences at Paris in 1754, we find the following remark:

"The year 1746 was, at London, the epoch of the foundation of a house of charity, as well for inoculating the poor, and diminishing by this means the devastation made by the small-pox, of mankind, as for succouring those who might be taken ill of it in the natural way. It was in the church of this hospital, and in the same pulpit where, 30 years before, inoculation had been treated as the work of devils, that Dr. Maddox, bishop of Worcester, preached that famous sermon, several times re-printed, wherein he excites the charity of his fellow-citizens in favour of this practice, of which he demonstrates the advantages."

☞ Though not strictly appropriate to our present subject, we cannot forbear alluding to a remarkable *difference* of *opi-*

nion upon the proper method of *raising* or *rearing* children: (We make use of these terms, in contra-distinction to that of bringing up, which is sometimes used in a different sense.) While some are for letting their children rove about in all weathers pretty much as their inclination prompts them, without paying particular attention to their dress—others strenuously contend that their *tender frames* should be protected from exposure, and consequently overwhelm them with heavy garments, and in damp, wet, raw, rainy or snowy weather feel greatly tempted to keep them within doors. Hear what Dr. Clarke says, upon this subject, when treating of the great proportion of children in the bills of mortality.

"In investigating the reasons of this great mortality among children, it is quite impossible to conceive that it may not be traced to some mismanagement of them, since it is utterly inconsistent with the uniform goodness of the Creator, to suppose that so many children are brought into the world only that they may die at an early period of their existence.

The severity of the winters, the general variableness of the climate, and the improvident exposure of young children, to cold, without sufficient attention to clothing, lay the foundation of many diseases, which prove fatal to them, (in some instances very rapidly,) as peripneumony and inflammation of the mucous membrane of the trachea, &c. The last in its most violent state has acquired the name of croup, a disease which sometimes destroys in a few hours.

It is a subject of very common observation, that children, who have been inured to cold, and brought up hardily, (as it is called,) are the strongest in adult age, and this has induced many parents to expose their children thinly clad to all the severities of weather. It is in part true, since children, who survive the seasoning, are generally strongest. The original strength of their constitution probably enabled them to bear it in the first instance; and, if they are able to encounter it in early life, they will lose in some measure the susceptibility of being readily affected by changes of temperature afterwards.

But, all medical, men, who have had opportunities of attending much to the diseases of children, must have observed that those families in which children are least exposed to cold in winter are generally most healthy, whilst those who act on the erroneous principle of hardening them, by the exposure of their tender bodies to severe weather, are scarcely ever free from disease of some kind.

Disorders, which might otherwise have remained dormant, are thus brought into activity by this mode of treating children; and many fall sacrifices to pulmonary consumptions and scrophulous complaints in more advanced life from this error alone, of being exposed in childhood to cold with the intention of being made strong and hardy.

The present fashion of clothing young children, founded upon the same erroneous notion of hardening them, is also very injurious to their health. Their arms and chests are entirely uncovered. They generally wear no stockings at all; and, from the stomach downwards they are almost in a state of nakedness, even in winter.

To rebut the force of these observations this question has been often asked, What becomes of the children of the poor? This mode of getting rid of a difficulty by putting a question is very easy, and very imposing upon ignorant persons, who have bestowed little attention on this subject. But, if they will inquire, they will find that comparatively few of the children of the poor are reared; and, that a large proportion of the deaths in the bills of mortality are among the offspring of this extensive class of the community, especially in large cities and towns. Their death, however, makes no noise, and therefore little impression, on account of the obscurity of their station; whilst an unfavourable case of the cow-pox, especially if it occurs in a family of distinction, rings through the whole island with every possible aggravation and misrepresentation, which artifice or folly can suggest to deceive the timid, the ignorant, and the credulous."

We do not exactly agree with the doctor in all points; he however, in his remarks, refers particularly to the clothing, and we believe here as elsewhere, "*in medio tutissimus ibis.*" Either extreme is to be avoided, and we have known both plans to succeed in producing fine, hearty, able-bodied men. We think however, that the toughest and strongest constitutions will spring in general from the least clothing and confinement.

We have not time at present to enter more fully into this subject, but would be happy to receive the reflections or ex-

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perience of some of our able correspondents.

WATER DOCTORS.

It is well known that within a very few years, some European practitioners acquired large sums by prescribing after simply inspecting the urine of their patient by which they became fully acquainted with his disorder;—hence their common appellation was that of water doctors.—We may perhaps say more of them hereafter—at present our intention in adverting to the fact is merely to introduce a *jeu d'esprit*, applied, it would seem to the celebrated doctors Mead and Sloane.—Whether either of those gentlemen, in their examination of the urine, went further than mere inspection, as is the case at present, we know not.—It is however a *good hit*—and ought not to be lost; we can join in a laugh on the profession, although members of it;—for we well know it is often well deserved. It does not however at all diminish our respect for the science, nor for those great and able members who have helped to rescue it from that *general* ridicule bestowed on it by Le Sage, Quevedo and others, which might have been legitimately and advantageously administered in particular cases.

"AN OLD WOMAN'S FUN; OR, THE DOCTORS OUT WITTED.*

Two able physicians as e'er prescribed physic,
Were sent for in haste to repair down to Chyswick;
Each took *my lord's water*, viewed, tasted and smelt it,
Then apply'd to his pulse, and immediately felt it.
Quoth Mead "I'd let blood, as *his lordship's red* water
Denotes an high fever,—and a bolus soon after."
"You are right brother Mead, and to this, added Sloane,
"He that voided this water must needs have *the stone*;"
—You are out (*quoth the nurse*) and have both of you miss'd,
For it was *not my lord, but my lady* that ——"

* *Gent. Mag.* 35. p. 478.

☞ As we propose to give a few anecdotes on the subject of *Water Doctors*, which would occupy too much of our space at present, we shall defer this to some other opportunity.

FASCINATION.

An extraordinary instance is mentioned in an old magazine, as occurring "in a game-cock, which, when placed upon a table, and a circle of chalk drawn round it, was rendered apparently perfectly senseless, and incapable of moving; and would I have no doubt, had it been left in that situation, certainly have expired."

It is signed a *Constant Reader*, and a solution of the effect is requested—I do not find any such solution; and being doubtful of the fact, wish some of your friends would put it to the test of *experiment;* as I am of opinion, the following *anecdote of the Royal Society*, is sufficient to check the disposition to *speculate* on subjects, the validity of which has never been proved.

Soon after the institution of the Royal-Society, in the reign of Charles II, under the patronage of that facetious and witty monarch, his majesty graciously condescended to request of those learned academicans, the philosophical cause of a very remarkable phenomenon, namely, "that if a fish of a certain weight (as suppose two pounds) be immersed in a vessel sufficiently filled with water, and permitted to swim therein without touching either the sides or the bottom of the vessel, the whole compound of fish, water and vessel, will weigh no more than the water and vessel together did, before the fish was put therein."

Immediately upon the receipt of his majesty's commands, our illustrious philosophers applied themselves with the utmost diligence, to investigate the rationale of this wonderful appearance, and after mature deliberation gave the answer as follows:

"Your majesty's observations on the immersion of the fish in the vessel of water, are most undoubtedly just; for as water is a perfect elastic liquid and fluid, and it being a general law of nature, that action and reaction are ever contrary and equal, it certainly follows that the particles of water acting against the bottom and sides of the vessel must in opposite directions, by their elasti-

city, mutually destroy the gravitating force of the fish, and thereby diminish its absolute weight in the exact proportion of its magnitude, so that if the fish either remains at rest, or swims about in the liquid element, without adhering to the sides or bottom, it cannot make any addition to the original weight of the vessel and water taken together."

The members of the society then present, were just upon the point of setting out to wait upon his majesty with the above determination, when Mr. Boyle accidentally came in, to whom they communicated the affair, he being also a member of the society, and desired him to examine the answer, which they had agreed to present to the king. Mr. Boyle read it over very carefully, and after a short pause, gave his opinion thus: "His majesty I am apt to believe, never saw the experiment tried, which might either confirm or refute the conjecture; and notwithstanding your solution is philosophically very curious, yet I think it will be a much safer way, before you give in this answer, to be assured of the fact, by the result of an experiment which may be very readily made for that purpose."

This was certainly wholesome advice, and in consequence thereof, the experiment was immediately ordered to be made, which confirmed, *what?* Why the very contrary to what had been before designed for the answer. The reader need not here be told, that it became necessary for those philosophers to cancel their former opinion, and draw up an answer of a very different kind, which they did in the following manner."

"We most humbly beg leave to represent to your majesty, that according to the general received laws of matter and motion, it doth not appear possible for the total weight of the compound, namely, the vessel, water, and fish to be the same with the weight of the vessel and water only, before the immersion of the fish, for as the quantity of matter is always found proportionable to the weight thereof, it must follow, that whether the fish be put into the water or into the scales by the side of the vessel, the difference of weight will be exactly the same, and that constantly equal to the real weight of the fish."

QUESTION.—No. 21.

In what is called "spontaneous combustion of the human body" we may be, (as physicians have been before now) called to see the victim while yet there is life: in such a case—what is the proper course to be pursued, or can we by any means stop the progress of the flames and restore health?—

☞ We are induced again to insert a question, although from past experience we have slender hopes of seeing it answered. We would be glad however if some of our readers would consider it, and favour us with the result of their lucubrations.

RESUSCITATION.

COMMUNICATED.

A boy of 9 years of age fell into the river about a fortnight since, and was under water from 6 to 10 minutes. His extremities were quite cold, blue spots were on his temples and face, and animal life seemed to have departed. Dr. Mc Culley, however, after some exertions, succeeded in restoring him. As soon as the body came in contact with the air, the eyelids, (before open) closed.

BRITISH PORTER—SO FAR BACK AS 1796.

A NOXIOUS DRAUGHT.

"No wonder, cries Ned, we are poison'd by beer,
If you look to the process of hops through the year;
'Tis blubber and horse-dung that rear up the plant,
Which is brought to perfection by brimstone, you'll grant.
But the Brewer not finding them nauseous enough,
Adds *Cocculus Indicus*, *Quassia* and *Snuff*."

Kentish Gazette, Sept. 13, 1796.

VARIETY.

Acid in the stomach. Dr. Prout's assertion, that the acid formed in the stomach of animals, during the digestive process is the muriatic, has been lately fully confirmed. The stomachs of dyspeptic patients, while fasting, always contain this acid, as has been proved by experiment.

Dissection. It is proposed in England that medical men leave their bodies to the surgeons for dissection—and that after the custom of Abo in Finland, all pensioners and sinecure men shall at their decease become

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the property of the state, and be made publicly useful in the hands of the anatomists.

Pun. Hydrophobia being once communicated by a *duck*, what inference should be drawn?—Beware of *quacks!*

Preservation. The body of a young Swedish miner was lately discovered in one of the mines of Dalecarlia, *fresh*, and in a state of *perfect preservation*, from the action of the mineral waters in which it had been immersed. An old woman recognised it as the body of her former lover; he had perished *fifty years* before!

Hydrophobia. Vinegar is said to have proved (originally used by accident) a prime remedy in this disease!

We were also told recently, that *dashing water over the patient* is an admirable and efficacious expedient!

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*On the usual Effects in the Human Mind arising from the expectation of the visit of a Canon Ball.**

I have had an opportunity of making some observations on sights, and the progress of balls. I have seen the approach of balls, two at a time, as well as of shells; and observed, that the report from a gun, very far outstrips the ball in its course. This is a well-established doctrine in physics; but it is contrary to the common opinion.

"The mimic thunder of the deep-mouth'd gun,
By light'ning usher'd, and by death outrun."

The sailors think, when they have heard the report of the enemy's gun, that the ball is passed, and feel as secure as we generally do, when hearing thunder after the flash of lightning. But I noticed off Algezira, that the ball came after the report, though not so long after, as the report was after the flash; and that thus death was threatened through the eye and ear, before it could possibly reach us in the shape of a ball: I could not be mistaken, for, I remember well, the alarm excited by the flash, was increased on hearing the explosion. I knew then that the ball might soon reach us, and if it did not catch my eyes, I generally heard it whizzing near. How are contrary notions to be reconciled with each other? It all depends upon the distance from the place of firing. Considering the directions of balls in their progress, relatively to the earth; every projected ball, whose direction is not right up or down, describes a curve, formed by combination of the projectile force, with the earth's attraction. On that part of the curve, in which the ball is getting farther from the earth's centre, that is, until the time of its beginning to drop, its velocity will gradually diminish. Moreover, the ball and the sound do not start fair, if I may so express it, in the race: the ball gets the fore start, and generally going quickest at first, it arrives at a small distance sooner than the report; which is not made, till the ball is expelled from the piece, and on its way; but in a little time the sound overtakes the ball, and gets very speedily on before it.

During the coming of a whizzing ball, I have observed a general seriousness of countenance, with silence; in its passing over the vessel a smile; on its falling short, a laugh. To people not employed with something to engage the mind, it is very trying to be exposed to danger; they have time to fashion their fears into a thousand shapes. Some of them keep together, and talk, rather in a low voice, about indifferent matters: on subjects rather insipid, than either serious or laughable.

Others keep alone, and seem indifferent about what may happen; one is ashamed to appear frightened; at the same time, one is willing to get, as it were by accident, to the leeward of a mast or capstan, if the firing be to windward. In such situations, one is apt to have the company of boys belonging to the vessel, if they can contrive any thing to do there: they seem to be in a great bustle about some little business or other; but they are in fact proving to the sympathizing, and consequently the discerning passenger, that self-preservation is the first law of nature.

Others, from sentiment or habit, seem to have had this first sensation almost extinguished in them. Wholly engaged in the business and bustle of the battle, they have not time to think of the danger to which they are exposed; and not suspecting fear in others, they do not discover the symptoms of it, which is so readily detected by the sympathizing, and consequently discerning passenger.

* From Dr. Walker's Voyage.

POLYDIPSIA, OR EXCESSIVE THIRST.

In the 2d vol. of med. facts and observations is a detailed case of extraordinary thirst and excessive drinking—in a person, then 39 years of age, (1790)—It began in early life—at 4 or 5 years of age, the individual drank from 16 to 18 *Paris pints* in 24 hours, (=a pailful or 10 quarts)—It progressively increased to 2 pail fulls, or twenty quarts and sometimes 30 quarts in 24 hours. She took in pregnancy 3 or 4 quarts at a draught, was not dropsical, and her urine was very fetid, and in equal amount to the fluid drank.

Another case is related of a man, who drank 4 gallons a day and continued this for 23 years.

A case is also related in the Gent. mag. v. 65 p. 830, of a young man, who, in the course of one day, drank 15 bottles of Dorchester beer, 12 pots of porter; 8 quarts of milk with a bottle of brandy in it; and 3 bottles of sweet wine. This was commonly rejected by vomiting almost immediately after reception into the stomach.

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DROPSY—TAPPING &c.

Instances recorded of enormous quantities of water removed by Tapping; and of frequent repetition.

Miss E. Watson, aged 42 tapped 72 times, amount not mentioned died, April 10, 1800. Gent. mag. v. 70 p. 390

"Dame *Mary Page*, relict of Sir Gregory Page, bart. she departed this life March 4. 1728, in the 56th year of her age. In 67 months she was tapped 66 times, had taken away 240 gallons of water, without ever repining at her case, or ever fearing the operation." *Epitaph* in Bunhill fields. From Maitland's hist. of London, p. 775.

Mr. Dobson, died at the age of 54, tapped 86 times, and had 202 gallons taken from him. Gent. Mag. 70. p 435.

A case mentioned (idem. vol. 67. 461) tapped 21 times in 9 years, amount of water extracted 274 gallons.

Sarah Rickwood, aged 49. In 50 months tapped 38 times, amount of water extracted 350 gallons or 4666 lbs. Troy. The largest amount at one operation, 11 1-2 gallons, Month. Mag. 23. p. 99.

In *Nichol's Leicestershire*, 3. p. 404 Mrs. Houghton, aged 34 died May 1797, "a dropsy terminated her life, after being tapped 21 times from August 21, 1789, to April 28, 1797. The quantity of water taken from her was 222 gallons, weighing 19 cwt. 2 qr. 9 lbs.

In the deaths for October 1807, *Universal Mag.* 8. p. 373, is mentioned that of "Mrs. Bowser, who for many years had been afflicted with the Dropsy: she had been tapped 100 times; when, at each operation, upwards of 5 gallons of water were taken from her, making in the whole, the astonishing quantity of more than 500 gallons."

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MEMORANDA.

Dartmouth College.—29 persons lately received the degree of M. D. from this institution.

Middlebury College.—34 persons lately received the degree of M. D. from this institution: they belonged to the Vermont Academy of Medicine, between which and the former there is a connection.

New York.—86 deaths for the week ending Sept. 4. Consumption, 20. Convulsions, 8. Diarrhœa, 3. Dropsy, 2. Dysentery, 9. Typhus Fever, 4. Flux Infantile, 6. Hives, 3. Enterits, 4. Small Pox, 2. Intemperance, 2. Still born, 5.

Boston.—Thermometer—(1. P. M.) Aug. 29=74°: 30=73°: 31=62°: Sept. 1=68°: 2=77°: 3=80°: 4=80°:—Mean height=72°: —Mean of the greatest heat in 24 hours=76°: —do. greatest cold=59°: Rain=1.29 inch. —125 deaths in the month of August.

Baltimore.—31 deaths for the week ending Sept. 6. Infantile *unknown* 4! Consumption, 3. Still born, 3. Cholera Infantum, 3. Dysentery, 3. Bilious Fever, 3. Typhus Fever, 3.

Beverley.—15 deaths, (mostly of adults) lately occurred in this small town within 8 days!

Charleston.—25 deaths from Aug. 22 to Aug. 29. *Yellow Fever*, 13! Other Fevers, 4.—Thermometer (3. P. M.) Aug. 22.=86°: 23=85°: 24=82°: 25=81°: 26=83°: 27=82°: 28=85°. *There was but one new case of Yellow Fever reported Aug. 29; two Aug. 30. Six on the 31st. One Sept. 1st. Five Sept. 2. One Sept. 3. Three Sept. 4. Seven Sept. 5.*

Savannah.—4 deaths for the week ending Aug. 31. Bilious Fever, 1.

New Orleans.—37 deaths from Aug. 3, to Aug. 9. *Yellow Fever*, 3! *Malignant*, 3! *Bilious*, 3! Other fevers, 9. Dysentery, 4.—The papers remark that the *Yellow Fever* seemed to gain strength, and that *several new cases* were reported on the 10th of August!

Thermometer—(2. P. M.) Aug. 8=94°: 9=95°: 10=88°: 11=84°: 12=81°: 13=84°: 14=83°:—frequent showers.

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UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

The Medical Lectures will begin, as usual, on the first Monday of November next,

PHILIP S. PHYSICK, M. D. *Anatomy.*
JOHN REDMAN COXE, M. D. *on Materia Medica.*
NATHANIEL CHAPMAN, M. D. *on Theory and Practice of Medicine.*
THOMAS C. JAMES, M. D. *on Midwifery.*
ROBERT HARE, M. D. *on Chemistry.*
WILLIAM GIBSON, M. D. *on Surgery.*
WILLIAM E. HORNER, M. D. *Adjunct Professor of Anatomy, and Dean of the Medical Faculty.*

Philadelphia, July 28, 1824.

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We commence to-day, a Chronological Table, to facilitate a knowledge of the History of Medicine.—It is translated from the excellent work of Sprengel, who appears to have taken much pains in its construction—and we can only add, that we wish such encouragement could be given by the Medical Profession, as would warrant the printing of his whole work.—It would amply remunerate every proprietor of a copy, at least if we may judge from the advantage we have ourselves derived from its perusal.—A complete History of Medicine is scarcely to be found in the libraries of any of our Physicians; and the work in question is extremely scarce amongst us. It is in 7 volumes, but might be readily included, omitting his notes and references, in about 3 volumes of 500 pages each. We have made considerable advance in the translation of the work, but have met as yet with little encouragement to undertake its completion.

Years B. C.	History of the World.	History of Medicine.
3100	Commencement of the Indian period, or *Calliouga*,	
1957	Entrance of Abraham into Canaan,	
1791	Arrival of the Pelasgi in Peloponesus,	
1672		First notice of Physicians (1 Mos. I. 2.)
1537	Arrival of the Curetes led by Deucalion,	
1530	Olen the Lycian,	
1526	Flight of the Israelites from Egypt under Moses,	Melampus.
1511	Foundation of Thebes by Cadmus,	
1450	Arrival of Danaüs in Greece,	Orpheus.—Musæus.
	Arrival of Pelops in Greece,	
1270	- - - -	Chiron, the Centaur, Bacis, Astrologer & Physician.
1263	Argonautic expedition,	Esculapius.
1184	Destruction of Troy,	Machaon and Podalirius.
1134	- - - -	Foundation of the first temple of Esculapius at Titanium by Alexander.
1102	Return of the Heraclides into Peloponesus,	
1090	Samuel, prophet of the Israelites.	
1080	Saul, king of the Jews.	
1063	Capture of Cos and Cnidus by the Doriens.	
1050	David, king of the Israelites.	
1010	Solomon, king of the Israelites.	
910	Homer. (*Marm. Arund. Marsh.* p. 433—4.	
780	Elias, Prophet of Israel.	Thales of Gortyna.
	Lycurgus, Legislator of the Spartans,	Mantis.
776	First Olympiad.	
760	Elisha, prophet of Israel.	
753	Foundation of Rome.	
716	The Israelites carried away into Media by Salmanassar.	
711	Hezekiah, king of Judah.—Isaiah.	
696	Abaris arrives in Greece.	
690	Numa Pompilius, king of Rome.	The Romans already worship Esculapius
	Aristomenes of Messenia.	
670	Psammeticus, king of Egypt.	
650	- - - -	Plague at Rome.
649	Tullus Hostilius, king of Rome.	The Sybilline books regarded as Medical oracles at Rome
639	Birth of Thales of Miletus.	
617	- - - -	Discovery of *Assafœtida*, by Aristeus.
600	Foundation of Marseilles by the Phoceans.	

Years B. C.	History of the World.	History of Medicine.
592	Arrival of Anacharsis and Toxaris at Athens.	
584	Solon, Legislator of Athens.	Nebrus and Chrysus, Asclepiades.
	The first sacred war against Cyrrha.	Epimenides of Cnossus.
580	Onomacrites.—Hymns of Orpheus.	Pythagoras born.
	The Israelites carried to Babylon by Nabuchodneser.	
569	Amasis, king of Egypt.	
564	Birth of Xenophanes of Colophon.	
544	Death of Thales of Miletus.	
530	Hipparchus, son of Pisistratus, tyrant of Athens.	
	Theagenes of Rhegium (*Scaliger Emend. temp.* p. 402.)	
524	Polycrates, tyrant of Samos.	Democedes of Crotona, a *periodeute* physician. (2nd.
514	Darius, son of Hystaspes.	Brutus, sent as ambasador to Delphos, on account of the plague that ravaged Rome.
504	Parmenides.	Birth of Empedocles of Agrigentum.
502	- - - -	Birth of Heraclitus.
500	- - - -	Dissolution of the Pythagorean Society.
	- - - -	Birth of Anaxagoras.
	- - - -	Metrodorus of Cos.—Alcmeon.
	- - - -	Hippocrates I, son of Gnosidicus.
494	- - - -	Birth of Democritus.
490	Battle of Marathon.	
486	Xerxes I, king of Persia.	

Years B. C.	History of the World.	History of Medicine.
480	Battles of Thermopyla and of Salamis.	
474	Artaxerxes Longimanus, king of Persia.	
	- - - -	Epicharmes.
	- - - -	Iccus of Tarentum.
469	Birth of Socrates.	
467	- - - -	A Temple erected at Rome in honour of Apollo the Physician.
460	- - - -	Birth of Hippocrates 2d, the son of Heraclides.
	- - - -	The Romans erect a temple to Esculapius of Epidaurus.
	- - - -	Acron of Agrigentum.
455	- - - -	Euriphon of Cnidos.
451	- - - -	A Plague at Rome.
450	- - - -	The Romans erect a Temple to the goddess *Salus*.
		Terrible Plague at Rome.
443	- - - -	Death of Empedocles.
440	Leucippus, founder of the Eleatic sect.	Herodicus of Selyvrum.
436	Perdiccas, king of Macedonia.	Hippocrates becomes celebrated (*Cyrill.* contra Julian. v. 1. p. 13.)
434	- - - -	Temple of the goddess Hygeia, at Athens.
432	- - - -	Plague at Rome.
431	Commencement of the war of Peloponessus.	
430	- - - -	Birth of Plato.

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